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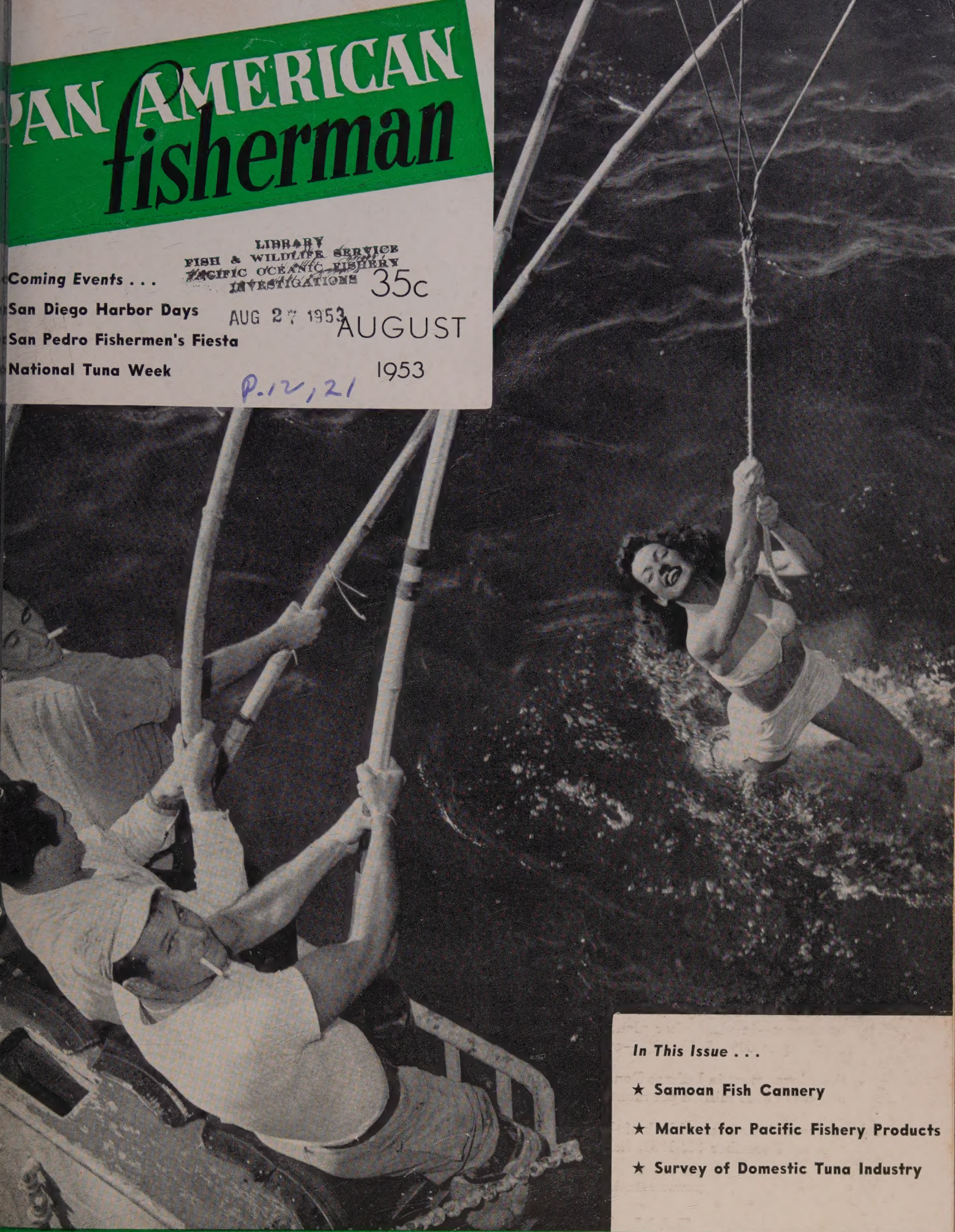
Coming Events . . .

- San Diego Harbor Days
- San Pedro Fishermen's Fiesta
- National Tuna Week

P. 12, 21



In This Issue . . .

- ★ Samoan Fish Cannery
- ★ Market for Pacific Fishery Products
- ★ Survey of Domestic Tuna Industry

"... opportunity is freely given..."

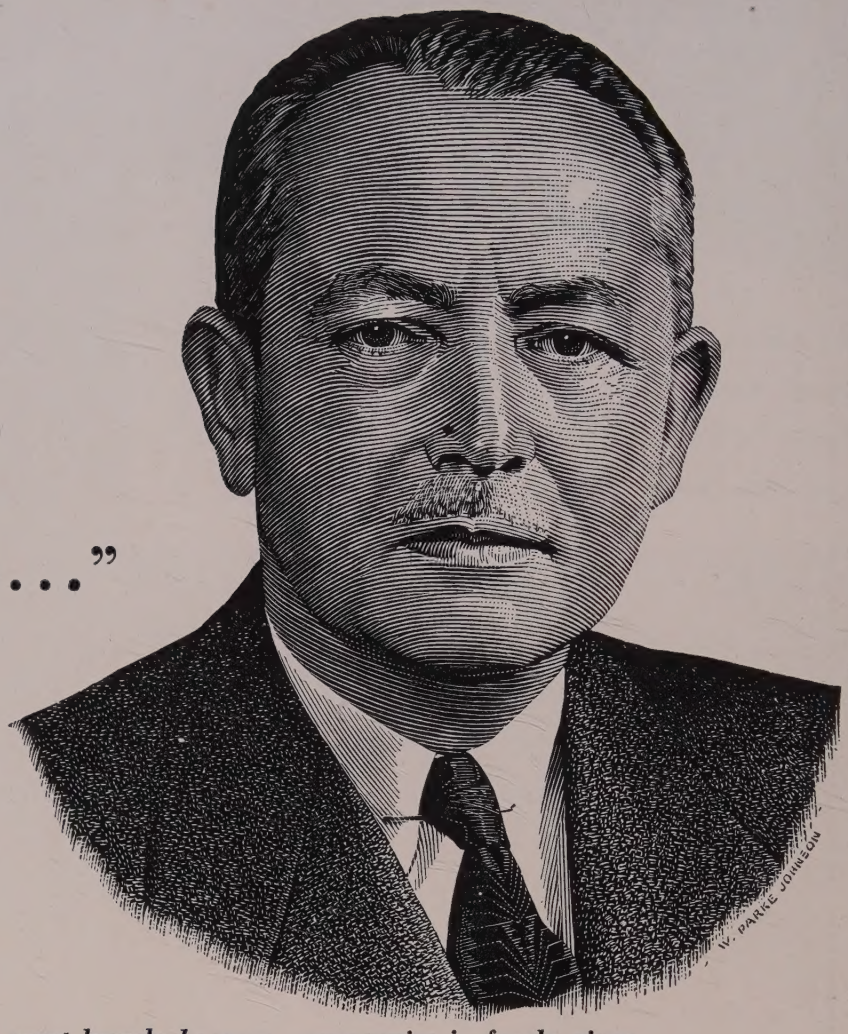


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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Editorial	6
Report from Washington, D. C.	7
Publisher's Page	9
Market for Fishery Products	10
Underwater Sound & Television	12
Harbor Days in San Diego	13
San Pedro Fishermen's Fiesta	14
Japanese Fisheries	16
Government Affairs	19
Progress and Production	20
Cruise Down the Gulf	21
Notes from Norway	23
Japanese Export Plans	24
The Globe	28

About This Issue . . .

A brief review of the past and a look ahead to the future —that's what you'll find in "Some Aspects of the Domestic Market for Pacific Coast Fishery Products" by Morton J. Garfield. Page 10.

★

Science is getting into everything. Even fishing. See "Tuna Research Using Underwater Sound and Television," page 12.

★

Plenty of fun and excitement every August when "Harbor Days" roll around in San Diego. This year all that and Port and Industrial Exposition, too. See page 13.

After you've had your fling at the San Diego shindig in August, rest up and get ready for the wingding at San Pedro in September—the 7th annual "Fishermen's Fiesta." Page 14.

★

"Japanese Fisheries" are covered in a translation by W. G. Van Campen on pages 16 and 17.

★

After "Government Affairs" on page 19, you can cruise "Down the Gulf" with Stewart Springer on page 21, and follow "Notes from Norway" by R. T. Whiteleather on page 23.

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EDITORIAL

Samoan Fish Cannery Again Offered for Lease

On July 7 the Office of Territories, U. S. Department of Interior, announced that it would accept bids for the leasing of the fish cannery in American Samoa. Bids must be filed before 2:00 p.m., September 14, 1953.

Much speculation arose in fishing circles along the Pacific Coast when the United States Government first offered for lease a 1,000-case-per-day tuna cannery in American Samoa last December. Conjecture as to the possible effect of such a move on the domestic industry ranged far and wide; but the big point seemed to be that foreign tuna could receive the ambiguous tenets of U. S. citizenship (by being landed and processed in Samoa) and then be brought into the States both quota and duty-free.

Tuna from Other Countries

Another factor, occurring almost simultaneously, helped bring the brew to near boiling when Japanese tuna began to appear in the United States from Canada and other countries . . . a move generally considered among fishermen as a clever way to circumvent Japan's self-imposed quota to this country (which, by that time, had been filled).

Bidders proved apathetic on the first advertisement of the Samoan cannery; no response was received by the closing date of December 15, 1952. So the closing date was extended to January 15, 1953. The extension brought two responses.

The Office of Territories commenced negotiations with these two bidders in an effort to work out a proposition that would meet with the desires of the Territorial officials and provide maximum benefit for the native population. While these negotiations were proceeding, other tuna packers expressed interest in some sort of a deal to lease the cannery. Also, in the meantime, the Bureau of Customs ruled that foreign flag fishing vessels or mother-ships could land their catches directly in American Samoa.

The Second Amendment

Because of this ruling and increased interest manifested by tuna packers in the project, the Office of Territories decided to break off all negotiations and re-advertise for bids a second time. For the benefit of interested persons the full text of the Department's announcement is quoted:

"Sealed bids will be received by the Director of the Office of Territories, Department of the Interior, Room 6415, Interior Building, Washington 25, D. C., until 2 p.m. E.D.T. September 14, 1953, for the lease by the Government of American Samoa of the fish cannery located at Tutuila, American Samoa, and then publicly opened. The cannery is described in Fishery Products Reports, Nos. 207 and 218, dated October 23 and November 6, 1952, issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service of the United States Department of the Interior.

"Bidders must be citizens or nationals of the United States, or if incorporated, at least seventy-five per cent (75%) of the stock or interest therein must be held by citizens or nationals of the United States.

How to Make Bids

"Each bid must be accompanied by a certified or cashier's check in the sum of $1,000 drawn to the order of the Treasurer of American Samoa. Such checks will be returned to the unsuccessful bidders. The check of the successful bidder will be forfeited if such bidder refuses or fails to execute a lease, but will be returned upon acceptance of an award and execution of the lease. The right is reserved to reject any and all bids and to waive informalities in respect thereto.

"Prospective bidders are hereby informed that the Bureau of Customs of the United States Treasury Department has determined that under the Act of September 2, 1950 (64 Stat. 577, 46 U.S.C. 251) a foreign-flag mother ship or fishing vessel is not prohibited from landing in any port of American Samoa fresh or frozen fish taken on the high seas and that a United States flag vessel may land fish in ports of American Samoa transferred on the high seas from a foreign-flag ship. Fish landed in American Samoa by a foreign vessel and then trans-shipped to any port in the customs territory of the United States would be subject to customs treatment, including rates of duty. as though the importations were made directly from a foreign country and would also be subject to applicable tariff quotas. Fish landed in American Samoa by a foreign vessel and canned in American Samoa become the product of American Samoa and may enter the customs territory of the United Statese free of duty.

Basis of Evaluation

"Bids will be evaluated on the basis of (1) the minimum rental offered for each of the five years of the lease term; (2) evidence of experience and ability to perform obligations assumed under the lease, including ability to obtain fish and operate the cannery successfully; (3) plans for training Samoans in fishing skills and otherwise developing a fishery to supply the cannery with fish caught by Samoans; and (4) the extent of employment to be made available to Samoans.

"A copy of the lease form showing the terms and conditions of the lease and any further information regarding the cannery may be obtained from the Director of the Office of Territories, Department of the Interior, Washington 25, D. C."

ROBERT K. LAWSON

Report from Washington

Gleaned from the Nation's Capital by John Harms

NEXT YEAR, ANOTHER TRY.--With the door now slammed shut definitely on tuna legislation this year, what are the prospects for this winter, during the second session of the 83rd Congress?

Concensus of legislative leaders we've consulted is that chances for passage of some kind of protective law against imports are better than they were this year . . . but only slightly.

Proposals for raising protective barriers are already in the hopper and in committees where they are on tap, ready for early action during the second session. To that extent, chances for passage next year for some of them are better.

Administration's apparent attitude toward a general easing of our tariff barriers as a means of increasing all world trade . . . this is the obstacle which may prevent passage of tuna legislation next year. Leaders we've consulted say tuna legislation is tied in directly with how forceful the Administration is in presenting a general trade barrier easing.

However, sponsors of pending tuna legislation told Pan-American Fisherman that they "wouldn't sleep" until the industry got some relief. They are Representatives Scudder (R) California 1st District; Utt (R) 28th District; and King (D) 17th District.

--o--

FOR NEXT SESSION.--Bills to impose a tariff or tariff increases on various fish imports were simply buried in the House Ways and Means Committee this session.

However, they were pushed aside--for the time being only-- by such Administration "musts" as an extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements and the excess profits tax. Both these took up the time of the committee for the whole of this session.

But these "musts" are now successfully out of the way. This means a higher legislative priority rating for the fish bills in the next session. This could be as early as this fall, depending on when Congress decides to come back--this fall or January. Congress has many fences to mend at home and January is the more likely date.

Some thought that a push for passage of the bills might start immediately after the committee was through with the two "musts" mentioned above. However, an informal discussion soon developed that with tuna fish supplies now tight in relation to demand, it would be a bad time to bring up the subject.

Following are the bills being held over for consideration next

session--and Representatives Utt and King, who introduced two of the bills, are members of the powerful Ways and Means Committee:

H.R. 4945. Introduced by Representative James B. Utt (R.Cal.) This bill calls for a 15 per cent ad valorem duty on imports up to 15 per cent of the annual U.S. consumption of tuna, based on an average consumption of the previous three years. Over this quantity, imports would be liable to a duty of 30 per cent ad valorem.

H.R. 6261, introduced by Representative Cecil R. King (D.Cal.) This bill raises the duty from 12-1/2 per cent to 45 per cent ad valorem on ALL imported processed tuna. The duty is 45 per cent now only on tuna oil-packed in cans.

The King bill was introduced July 13, near Congress' closing time when it was discovered that in some instances frozen tuna was being imported in cans with the top open, at the 12-1/2 per cent rate and the oil put in later.

H.R. 93, introduced by Representative Hubert B. Scudder (R.Cal.) Would impose a 5 cents per pound duty on imported fresh or frozen tuna.

--o--

ALSO HELD OVER.--A special Tariff Commission report on the tuna industry remains in the Senate Finance Committee. The Senate Committee will start to study it whenever the House passes legislation setting up a tariff on tuna--not before. Senators want to see what Representatives have in mind on tuna before they go to work.

--o--

TOKYO TUNA.--According to Tokyo dispatches reaching us here via the U.S. Embassy (too late for our last issue) tuna export license restrictions were both clapped on and off recently inside of a two-day period. This meant the holding up of frozen tuna for loading at Yokohama and elsewhere for export to the United States.

Japanese shippers for two days were confusion-stricken. Then the Government notified them that shipments of frozen tuna could be made on all contracts and export licenses which were complete and in order. The restriction was removed.

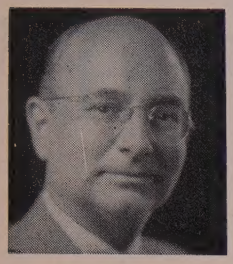
Reason for confusion: The restriction was only supposed to be a one-week restriction at the administrative level--wasn't expected to hold up shipments of frozen tuna ready for loading aboard ships for export. The administrative action wasn't timed properly and temporarily held up the exports.

However, the mystery remains--why a one week restriction? Quite recently an inquiry disclosed little or no unsold stocks of canned or frozen tuna on hand at the principal centers in Japan.

--o--

CUSTOMS STREAMLINING.--An overhauling to bring up to date the present complicated administrative and procedural provisions of the customs laws seems on the way.

(Continued on page 25)



The Publisher's Page . . .

"Much Ado About Nothing."—This statement never had a better example than the truce in Korea. After haggling around for a couple of years, it took only a couple of days after the signing to find out that it settled nothing.

Of course it stopped hostilities for a while, but on a basis that no real American can be proud of.

Often it has been said that the United States never lost a war nor won a peace. This time we lost both.

The cost of that "little police action" in men and money was not little; our country's loss of prestige was not little. The two men who proved themselves not little were MacArthur and Rhee.

Is it too much to hope that one of these days our government will stop its 20-year policy of playing soft with the Reds? Does this nation deserve world leadership or are we still playing cops and robbers.

Words and Waters.—Some Latin American countries have been quoting U. S. newspaper accounts of fishing operations "in their waters." Unpleasantness and, in some cases, legal action has been caused by such loose use of the word "waters" by reporters unaware of the technicalities involved.

For example, this item from a Los Angeles newspaper was used in Quito to urge the "necessity of patrolling our sea:"

"Close to 15 purse seiners from San Pedro were in Ecuadoran waters at the beginning of March . . . the mother-ship . . . operating in Ecuadoran waters . . . taking aboard tuna caught by fishing vessels named . . ."

This matter has been called to our attention by Wm. C. Herrington, special assistant to the Under Secretary of State, Washington, D. C. He states:

"I believe the reference to U. S. purse seiners fishing in 'Ecuadoran waters' actually means in the 'high seas off the coast of Ecuador,' since this is common usage in the United States. However, when quoted in Latin American countries it is taken to mean 'Ecuadoran territorial waters' and is referred to there as self-admitted evidence that our boats are violating their laws by fishing in their waters without a license.

"The term Ecuadoran, Peruvian or other waters should not be used unless territorial waters are meant. In all other cases I suggest the use of 'off the coast' or 'on the high seas off the coast' of a given country."

Open Letter to Comrade Beria, Address Unknown.—This is the title of a "market letter" recently put out by Palmer Mendelson, from which we have extracted the following points with a punch:

"It's a peculiar business, Beria . . . The minute you get to be a big man, they start measuring you for a rope. A guy works like crazy to be a good cop, murders 3 or 4 million people for the good of the State only to find the State is in a murdering mood itself.

"That must have been a jolly threesome . . . you, three-chin Malenkov and happy-go-lucky Molotov. A little canasta, a hand of gin rummy, smiles, agreement . . . then the happy gathering would adjourn and everyone would run like hell to line up the firing squads for the others. Looks as though you were a little slow on your feet, Beria. And it's not going to do your neck any good.

"Now that Stalin has gone, and you're about to be, we over here in this vile capitalistic country might easily gain a new appreciation of our own type of government, this bungling democratic form of government over which many people may have become somewhat cynical.

"Someone had His arm around the shoulders of the determined little group of Americans in 1789 who had to cut a constitution out of whole cloth so that it would wear like iron. Many of the things disturbing you now, Beria, were anticipated and guarded against 'way back then. Deaths of presidents, changes of administrations, changes of congresses, changes of supreme courts, changes evenly and smoothly accomplished. Under this system the winners are the winners, and the losers remain the losers, but they don't find it so permanent."

Metal Cans for Fishery Products.—Here is another way to get an idea of the all-around importance of the fisheries industry. Total shipments of metal cans for fish and sea food in March 1953 amounted to 5,972 short tons of steel (based on the amount of steel consumed in the manufacture of cans), 48 per cent more than the 4,035 short tons shipped in February 1953 and 20 per cent more than the 4,959 short tons shipped in March 1952.

These figures, issued by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, cover all commercial plants known to be producing metal cans. The data for fishery products are converted to tons of steel by using the factor: 23.0 base boxes of steel equal one short ton of steel.

Mum as an Oyster.—A Fisheries Department project is aimed at discovering what oysters eat. Radioactive isotopes are being used to discover the oyster's secret of the ages, with a view to raising more oysters by putting plenty of oyster food around in the bottom of the ocean.

So far all that has been discovered is that the oyster pumps 16 to 18 quarts of water an hour through a system of gills too complicated to describe. The way oysters keep their mouths shut may point a moral for people. Anyway, no oyster ever opened his mouth and put his foot in it.

Get the Facts First.—An elderly couple from a rural community were fascinated by the window displays along the main city streets. For a long time they stood in front of an automatic washing machine, watching the clothes, water and suds swirl and splash around in front of the glass window.

"Well," said the old lady at last, "if that's television they can have it."

BRIANT SANDO

Some Aspects of the DOMESTIC MARKET *FOR* PACIFIC COAST *Fishery Products*

By MORTON J. GARFIELD
Commodity-Industry Economist
Fish and Wildlife Service

THE Pacific Coastal Region, including Alaska, produces most of the canned fish and much of the frozen fish consumed in the United States. Under the impact of increased imports, as well as of abundant supplies of competitive foods, the Pacific coast fishing industry now needs to take strong steps to maintain its market position.

This limited review of consumption trends, market research, sales promotion and other topics related to the domestic demand for Pacific coast fishery products may serve in a modest way as a guide for any market promotion efforts attempted by the industry.

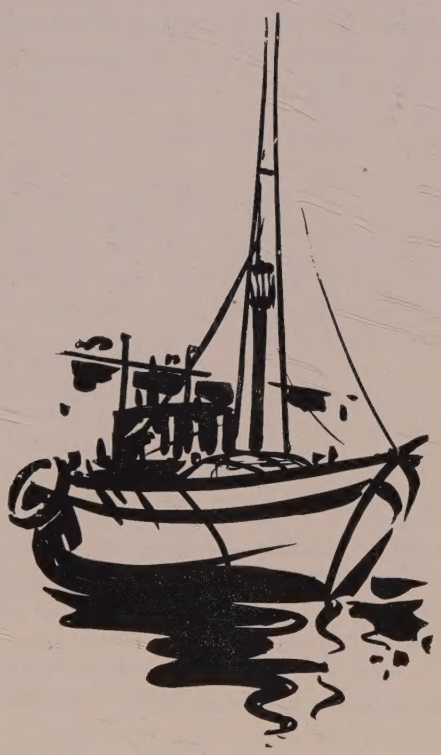
Although the per capita consumption of fishery products as a whole has been relatively constant in the United States for the past 40 years, marked changes have occurred in the types of products consumed. An increasing share has been canned or frozen fish, and the amount of cured fish has declined.

Per Capita Consumption

Since 1929, total consumption of frozen fillets and steaks has tripled in volume, which amounts to doubling the per capita consumption. Improved methods of freezing, transporting, and marketing fish have helped to change the consumption pattern of fishery products. Frozen fish in consumer-size packages were made available to inland areas by refrigerated carriers.

Canned fish and shellfish consumption was stimulated to growth long before frozen fish was on the market in any quantity. Today, canned fish and shellfish are the most important processed fishery food products in terms of both quantity and value.

Since 1930, consumption of canned fish and shellfish in the United States ranged from a high of 5.8 pounds per capita in 1936 to a low



of 1.0 pounds, in 1943. In the latter year, due to heavy war-induced demands, a scarcity of canned fish, particularly salmon, existed in civilian markets. After the war, with civilian supplies available again, per capita canned fish consumption recovered to 4.3 pounds in 1950, the highest since 1941.

Tuna Up, Salmon Down

Tuna, salmon, and sardines account for the bulk of the domestic consumption of canned fish. During the period 1929 to 1938, salmon accounted for over half of the canned fish consumption in the United States. Salmon consumption has been adversely affected by the size of the runs of fish. Heavy strain was placed on this fishery during the war years, and catches were large. In recent years, the catch has declined. The post-World War II per capita consumption of canned salmon dropped to about 1.4 pounds compared to over 2 pounds in prewar years.

In the case of tuna consumption, there is a reversal of the salmon consumption situation. Tuna has inincreased from a per capita consumption of only .5 pounds in 1935 to 1.5 pounds in 1952. The pack of the leading tuna species—albacore, yellowfin, and skipjack caught in the Pacific coast fishery—has increased considerably during the past two decades.

Advertising Necessary

The industry has responded to increased demand by sending long-range tuna clippers as far south as the waters off Peru. In addition, increased imports of canned and frozen tuna have added to the supply. However, the growth in the demand for tuna, although occurring at a rapid pace, was not sufficient to absorb domestic production plus the imports received in 1950 and early 1951.

This resulted in a certain price demoralization and in disrupted markets during most of 1951. Tuna canners were forced to expand their direct advertising programs. As markets became more disrupted, these programs were intensified so as to aid the movement of canned tuna into consumption. Table 1 shows that there were sizable increases in the direct advertising expenditures by the United States tuna canners in 1950 and again in 1951.

New Methods of Preparation

Advertising and sales promotion has raised the demand for tuna by favorably influencing the tastes of consumers. Consumption increases are gained in the two-fold manner of introducing new customers to tuna

TABLE 1.—Estimated Direct Advertising Expenditure of the United States Tuna Processing Industry 1946-1952*

Year	Direct Advertising Expenditures (Dollars)	Value of Production (Dollars)	% Direct Advertising to Value of Production (Percent)
1946	682,409	59,136,823	1.2
1947	787,937	90,609,175	.9
1948	1,039,738	112,612,296	1.4
1949	1,522,101	97,710,325	1.6
1950	3,082,798	112,830,094	2.7
1951	3,233,097	99,046,206	3.3
1952	3,660,000	113,000,833	3.3
TOTALS	14,008,080	684,945,752	2.1

*Does not include advertising by local distributors for which allowances are made by processors, or any other type of advertising expenditure which may be made for products of the tuna industry.
Source: Fish and Wildlife Service.

and by increasing the usage of present customers.

A recent development to attract consumers in both these groups, through the promotion of dishes which change tuna from the strictly salad or sandwich class of food, is the canning of tuna with noodles or spaghetti. By such promotional endeavors, the tuna industry is constantly attempting to push upwards the saturation level for tuna in this country through changing the eating habits of the American consumer.

The responses made by consumers in a survey conducted under the auspices of the Fish and Wildlife Service in October 1951 throws light on possibilities for market expansion. Throughout the United States, 2,473 homemakers were interviewed about their fish and shellfish preferences. The respondents were selected by accepted area-sampling methods and represent reliably the 40-odd million households of the United States. Out of all households in the sample, 2,335 or 94.4 per cent of the homemakers stated that their households consumed some kind of fishery product.

Canned Tuna Popular

Canned fish consumption was found in this survey to be highest among West Coast consumers, while the percentage of households consuming canned fish in the South was below the rest of the country. A further analysis by species indicates that the use of canned salmon is greater in the North Central and Southern regions and canned tuna is consumed in a relatively smaller degree in these areas.

Canned tuna consumption leads in the Western and Northeast regions. It is apparent from Table 2 that the Southern Region lags behind in the consumption of most fishery products, and in that area extra opportunities for market expansion may exist.

Table 3 is taken from Fishery Leaflet 408, entitled Fish and Shellfish Preferences of Household Consumers — Part II — Regional Summary. This leaflet gives some of the results of the Fish and Wildlife Service survey.

Comparison: Canned and Frozen

You can see from Table 3 that canned fish is the most frequently used fishery product in each of the four regions. With the advantages of easy storage, relatively low cost, easy preparation, and transportation without the need of refrigeration, canned fish has a much wider geographic distribution than fresh or frozen fishery products.

This particular Fish and Wildlife Service survey went into greater detail on frozen fish because of depressed market conditions for those products which had occurred in the marketing season prior to the survey.

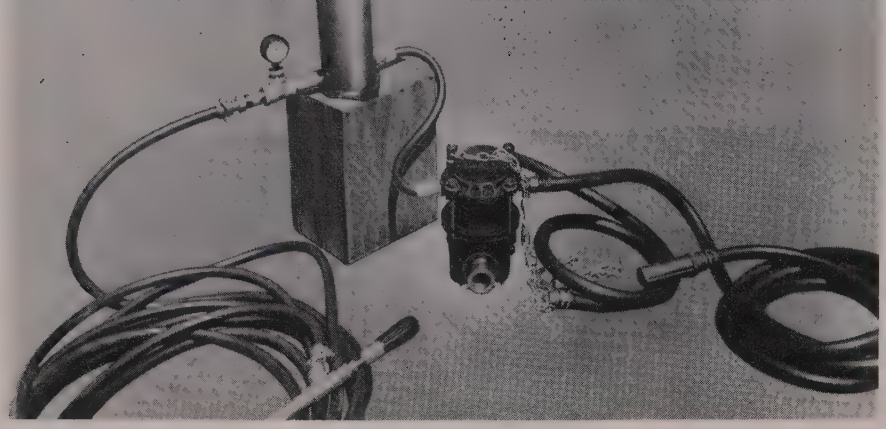
Consumer preference for the principal Western species most important in nation-wide distribution, halibut and salmon, may be noted in Table 2. The development of quick-frozen packaged fish has led to the greater utilization and wider distribution of these species as they are easily filleted or steaked.

(Continued on page 22)

TABLE 2.—For Species Important to the Pacific Coast, Number of Households, Regionally and for the United States, that Consumed Certain Fishery Products During the Period of One Year Preceding October 1951, and Per Cent of Households that Consumed Certain Species within Specified Groups.

	North-East	North-Central	South	West	U.S.
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS:					
Using Frozen Shellfish	133	166	105	76	480
Crabmeat	12.8%	4.2%	16.2%	10.5%	10.2%
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS:					
Using Fresh Shellfish	243	135	181	89	648
Crabmeat	13.6%	3.7%	23.2%	31.5%	16.6%
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS:					
Using Frozen Fish	355	455	315	167	1292
Halibut	10.1%	10.1%	2.2%	26.9%	10.3%
Salmon	2.5%	6.2%	3.2%	19.8%	6.2%
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS:					
Using Fresh Fish	523	459	521	229	1732
Halibut	8.4%	3.6%	.4%	17.5%	6.2%
Salmon	6.7%	3.5%	.4%	25.3%	6.4%
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS:					
Using Canned Fish	544	585	525	268	1922
Salmon	54.8%	69.4%	72.8%	45.9%	62.9%
Tuna	75.6%	49.6%	35.8%	69.8%	56.0%
Sardines	10.5%	11.5%	17.1%	15.7%	13.3%
Mackerel	1.1%	1.5%	3.6%	1.1%	1.9%
NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS:					
Using Cured Fish	199	154	73	75	501
Salmon	14.6%	2.6%	6.8%	37.3%	13.2%
Sardines	8.0%	5.8%	2.7%	5.3%	6.2%

Source: Fish and Wildlife Service.



Tuna Research Using Underwater Sound and Television

By VIRGIL E. HARRIS

THE *M/V Pompano,* a 57-foot research vessel, returned to Miami, Florida, on June 16 following a ten-day cruise to the vicinity of Bimini Islands in the Western Bahamas. The trip was undertaken for the purpose of obtaining underwater sound recordings on schools of bluefin tuna which migrate northward along the western shore of the Bimini group during the period beginning about May 15 and ending about June 15 of each year.

Schools of 400-pound Tuna

Numerous schools of tuna containing from 10 to 20 large individuals (400 lbs. or over) were sighted to the west of Gun and Cat Cays during a three-day period beginning on June 8. Twenty-one tape recordings were made while tuna were observed at distances ranging from 5 feet to about 75 yards from the hydrophone.

A small chartered float plane was helpful in spotting the schools of tuna and in guiding the boat into positions in close proximity to the fish.

Tape Recordings of Sounds

The recordings will be analyzed in the near future at the Service's gear research station at the University of Miami Marine Laboratory to determine if they contain any sounds attributable to the tuna. If the recordings are found to contain sounds characteristic of the fish, additional work will be undertaken to develop special devices which will help commercial fishermen locate schools of tuna (and possibly other fish) by the sounds which they produce in the water.

Television Pictures, Too

Preliminary tests were also carried out with a set of industrial television equipment which has been adapted for underwater use to determine its suitability for making studies of fishing gear in action. Small fish, seaweed, and coral formations on the bottom in depths up to 40 feet were visible on the monitor screen in good detail when the camera was lowered in its watertight housing and trained on sections of the bottom 15 to 20 feet away from the camera lens. The tests indicate that the equipment, with certain improvements, such as a remote control for changing the iris opening, can be developed into a useful tool for studying other trawls and other types of fishing gear in operation. ★

Mr. Harris is Electronics Scientist with the University of Miami Marine Laboratory, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Coral Gables, Fla.

Bulletin on Imports and Exports

Covering 1948 to 1952, a recent bulletin of the Branch of Commercial Fisheries FWS, gives data on the United States foreign trade in fishery products. The quantity and value of imports and exports by species are given for both edible fishery products (fresh or frozen, and processed) and inedible fishery products (fish and marine—animal oils and meals, pearls, shells, sponges, etc.) for the five-year period; also historical tables giving the U. S. imports and exports since 1924.

Trade in fishery products by the United States was valued at $262,375,598 in 1952, an increase of 6% as compared with the previous year. Imports, valued at $240,428,817, were 13% greater than the previous year. Exports, valued at $21,946,781, were 39% less than in 1951.

Imported edible fishery products amounted to 705,118,225 pounds, with a value of $183,120,813. Nonedible fishery products imports were valued at $57,308,004. Items received in greater volume than in 1951 were fresh or frozen salmon, swordfish, tuna, groundfish and other fillets.

Exports of edible fishery products totaled 62,055,973 pounds, with a value of $15,510,784. Nonedible fishery product exports were valued at $6,435,997.

Free copies of this 8-page publication (C.F.S. No. 889) are available upon request from the Division of Information, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington 25, D. C.

Harbor Days IN SAN DIEGO

PLANS have been completed for the largest and most elaborate Harbor Days celebration in San Diego waterfront history, announces Ralph McLees, chairman of the Harbor days committee of the San Diego Junior Chamber of Commerce. The latter organization stages the show with the cooperation of the City of San Diego and its Harbor Department.

Dates of the 1953 Harbor Days observance are Saturday and Sunday, August 22 and 23. A new feature has been added to this year's show to help set it apart from similar observances of the past: the first annual Port and Industrial Exposition, to be held in conjunction with Harbor Days as part of the two-day celebration.

Chosen queen as "Miss Harbor Days" is Ann Engfelt, a blonde 16-year-old Helix High School senior from La Mesa. She's a former princess of the annual El Cajon Mother Goose Parade.

Chosen from eight contestants for the title, Queen Ann will reign over the colorful two-day show, with attendants Carol Elliott and Jan Golus, both 18 and from Pacific Beach.

Tuna Interests Rate High

As its name suggests, the Port and Industrial Exposition will spotlight the Port of San Diego, its harbor and its many important industries, including such multi-million dollar businesses as the many tuna fishing, tuna packing, fish processing and boat building firms located here.

The Exposition, under the supervision of Jim and Nell Wilson, directors of the successful San Diego Home Show, will be located on the B Street pier during the two days of the Harbor Days festival. Admission will be free to the public and many thousands are expected to attend.

Utility maintenance facilities, San Diego harbor industries, such as its vast fishing fleet, imports and exports will be displayed in booth space on the B Street Pier to show the potential value of future San Diego development as planned by John Bate, director of the Port of San Diego.

All business firms, directly concerned with any phase of local industrial expansion, are being invited to participate in this affair. Response has been gratifying, especially for a first attempt at such an exposition.

Encouraging, too, is the interest being shown in this undertaking by the Imperial Valley region, landlocked as it is but still closely tied in with the future expansion of San Diego and the surrounding territory through its harbor. This means much to Imperial Valley growers in such fields as cotton and other products needing an outlet to the sea.

Our neighbor to the south, the Republic of Mexico, also plays an important part. Mexicali, Calexico and Tijuana were among the first to express interest in the idea of an industrial showcase. These communities realize how their future growth is inseparably related to the Port of San Diego.

Yuma, Arizona, also has shown interest in the Exposition, as its famed citrus fruit industry, notably grapefruit, needs a seaport outlet. This was pointed up in recent weeks by the decision of the American President Lines to have its intercoastal liners such as the President Polk and President Wilson stop at San Diego as a port of call.

Spotlighting the recreational possibilities of San Diego Harbor is the "Parade of Lights," an annual feature which always attracts thousands of on-lookers. From the shoreline along Highway 101, boats of all sizes, both military and civilian, will light up their masts with millions of candlepower in the form of strings of lights shaped in various designs.

"Parade of Lights"

Strung out across San Diego Bay, the many boats in the Parade make a veritable ladder of light, a thrilling sight. Among the many yacht clubs in the area planning to be represented by their craft in the Parade of Lights are Corona Yacht Club, San Diego Yacht Club and others. This will be a fitting climax to the first night of the two-day Harbor Days festivities.

Also to be featured opening day will be a demonstration by the San Diego Fire Department's fireboat Bill Kettner; its powerful water guns will fire towering shafts of spray into the air. This spectacular show, arranged with the cooperation of Fire Department Chief George Courser and his corps of fire fighters, will be provided with a brilliantly illuminated backdrop; powerful searchlights of the U. S. Navy will aid the thousands of viewers on the shore.

Night water skiing by members of the San Diego Water Ski Club will also be a feature of the Saturday evening program. In this, the water skiiers will use flaming torches to help produce a startling effect as competitors, both men and women, court real danger in the face of possible spills to please the spectators on the shore. A colorful fireworks display will close the Saturday evening program.

Sunday's Big Events

Festivities will be resumed Sunday, Aug. 23, with more water ski events, trick riding exhibitions on skis and a full program of speed boat races in a number of different classes. Competing in the latter will be members of the San Diego Speed Boat Club as well as a number of pilots from other points in Southern California.

One feature will be a 15-mile water ski race for men on San Diego Bay in full view of thousands lining the shoreline. Many valuable trophies and prizes will be at stake for winners in the various water ski and speed boat events.

The Coast Guard and Navy always help to make Harbor Days a success. This year, as in the past, the Coast Guard will put on its colorful sea-air rescue demonstration, in which a helicopter drops a life raft to aid the rescue of a person down at sea.

An underwater demolition show will be put on by a Navy UDT team. This always is a show-stopper for Harbor Days on-lookers; it dramatically points up the important contribution the military services make to the success of the celebration.

Working with Chairman McLees to help make Harbor Days a success are these Jaycees: Dr. Bill Schiefer, Marvin Moar, Robert Sanders, Laurie Flood, Eddie Zimmerman, Nelson Roberts, Jr., William Linthicum, James Snapp, Kenneth Caldwell, George May, James Rwading, Irving Mussen, and Tom Ballinger. ★

SAN PEDRO Prepares for Annual

Fishermen's Fiesta

COLORFUL San Pedro which once each year emerges from behind its serious, workaday facade to toast its pre-eminence among commercial fishing centers of the world, is already knee-deep in plans for its seventh annual Fishermen's Fiesta next month.

As advance preparations hint at the greatest port celebration ever to loose its flood of hilarity and revelry upon the famed harbor city, fiesta fever is beginning to infect the more than 6,000 fishermen who are the backbone of the mighty fishing industry, their families and friends and every citizen of San Pedro.

More than that, it is spilling out beyond the confines of this great queen of fishing ports to excite the thousands of Southlanders who yearly look forward to the spectacular fiesta.

Theme: Beloved Stories

Sponsored by the San Pedro Chamber of Commerce, in conjunction with a specially selected fiesta committee, the unique event will be staged on Saturday and Sunday, September 19 and 20, under the direction of Chairman Louis Kanaster. In a contest which attracted hundreds of entries from throughout the Los Angeles Harbor area, "Beloved Stories" was chosen as the 1953 theme.

Plans include fish fries galore, a huge street dance, carnival, boat rides for the guests, special dock entertainment and an open house hosted by the U. S. Navy aboard a cruiser and possibly one or two submarines.

The spirit of merriment, however, will be blended with the deep religious sentiment which is the dominating mood of every fiesta. After Solemn High Mass on Sunday at Mary Star of the Sea Church, where fishermen have worshipped for 64 years, James Francis Cardinal McIntyre, officiating at the fete for the first time as a cardinal of the church, will preside at the colorful Old World ceremonies which bless the boats of the great fishing armada.

Replete with pomp and pageantry, these centuries-old rites from another continent intoned by the resplendently garbed Cardinal are a solemn prelude to the gala review of the fishing fleet. More than 100 gaily decorated purse seiners, vying for approximately $10,000 in prizes which will go to the skippers and crews of the boats with the best interpretations of the fiesta theme, will regally sail out of port in a majestic column in the only parade of its kind in the world.

From Rags to Riches

Proud of the industry which is the fourth largest in California, Los Angeles Harbor uses the Fishermen's Fiesta as a means of telling the story of this mighty enterprise and its rise from rags to riches.

The first crude cannery erected in San Pedro in 1894 has grown into a vast network of fishing facilities valued at $270 million. The old schooner, "Alpha," which chugged out of the harbor a year later, became the forerunner of a fishing armada of 2,362 boats which supply 30% of the world's tuna and 90% of American sardines as part of an annual catch of one billion pounds worth $50 million on the market.

From its unimpressive beginning, San Pedro has outshone historic Gloucester and storied San Francisco and has given its citizens ample reason for calling the attention of the nation once each year to the achievements of the valiant "harvesters of the deep" who carry on in the courageous traditions of their Italian, Yugoslav, Norwegian, Japanese and Swedish predecessors. ★

Inter-American Tuna Meeting

The next annual meeting of the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission will be held August 14, starting at 9:00 a.m., in the Regency Room of the U. S. Grant Hotel, San Diego, California, it was announced by Dr. M. B. Shaefer, Director of Investigations for the Commission.

The meeting will be attended by the Costa Rican and United States Commissioners and a portion of the discussion will involve progress of current research and plans for next year.

Commissioners from the United States will be Eugene Bennett, San Francisco, Lee Payne, Los Angeles, and Gordon Sloan, Astoria, Oregon. Costa Rican Commissioners are Jose L. Cardona-Cooper, Virgilio Aquiluz, and Victor Nigro, Costa Rican Consul.

"It will be an open meeting," Dr. Shaefer said, "and all members of the commercial fishing fraternity and interested parties are invited to attend."

Short-Range Voice Communication System

The Radio Technical Commission for Marine Services has established a special committee to examine the capabilities of and the need for a short-range bridge-to-bridge voice communication system between vessels, and between nearby shore points and vessels. Continuing marine disasters in spite of radar have indicated that bridge-to-bridge communication for navigation purposes should prove helpful. Another RTCM committee is working toward the development of an identification device for use with radar.

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STANDARD ENGINEER'S REPORT

DATA

LUBRICANT Heavy Duty RPM Motor Oil

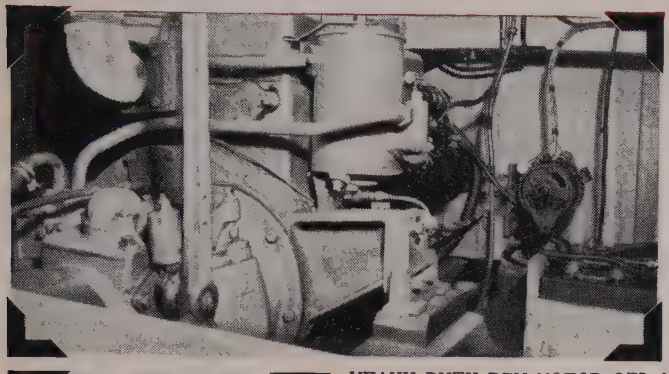
UNIT 115 H.P. marine engine

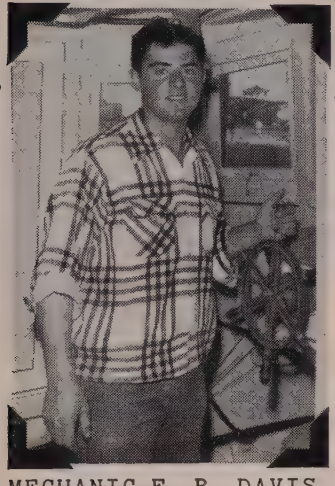
SERVICE Fishing boat "Four Brothers"

CONDITIONS Low engine temperatures—constant load

FIRM V. Passanisi & Son San Diego, Calif.

Engine clean after 1⅓ years of "cold" operation!

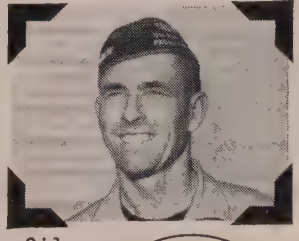




HEAVY DUTY RPM MOTOR OIL has kept this 115 H.P. marine engine clean and running perfectly for 16 months, despite tough work 10 hours a day, 5 days a week. The engine powers the 32 foot, 10 ft. beam fishing boat, "Four Brothers," operated by V. Passanisi and his son, Frank. When inspected recently, engine showed no deposits, all rings and bearings were in good condition.

FRANK PASSANISI says, "Carbon is a common problem in most fishing boat engines because they work 'cold'—at temperatures too low for best operation. However, Heavy Duty 'RPM' solved that problem for us. The way our engine runs now, we should be able to go 5 years before thinking of an overhaul."

MECHANIC E. B. DAVIS, owner of Rosecrans Garage, San Diego, says, "When I opened this engine to grind the valves, it was the cleanest I'd ever seen in this type. There were no signs of wear in cylinders or on pistons."

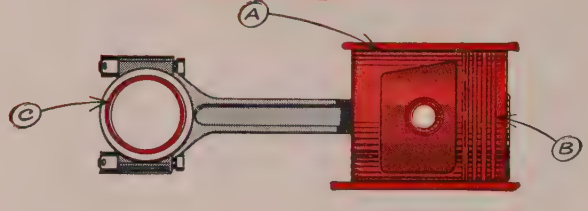


REMARKS: Heavy Duty RPM Motor Oil was developed through atomic research to prevent extra wear. It keeps engines clean of carbon and lacquer, resists the formation of deposits, prevents corrosion, and stops foaming in the oil systems. Comes in several grades.

HEAVY DUTY RPM MOTOR OIL

TRADEMARK "RPM" REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

How Heavy Duty RPM Motor Oil doubles engine life



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B. Detergent makes carbon and soot contaminants harmless—keeps rings free, engine clean.

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Activities In the Japanese Fisheries

Translated by
W. G. VAN CAMPEN
Pacific Oceanic Fishery Investigations

Translator's note: The articles which follow were translated and abstracted from Japanese industry journals and newspapers of an unofficial character, and no attempt has been made to check the accuracy of the facts reported in them. The sources are, however, reputable, widely circulated, and in some cases published by quasi-governmental agencies, for which reasons it is believed that they reflect accurately opinions and reports prevailing in Japanese industry circles.

1. Yellowfin from Solomon Islands

The largest mothership-type tuna fleet of the postwar period, consisting of the No. 2 Tenyo Maru (11,000) tons and 30 catcher boats, sailed on May 28 from Tokyo for the Solomon Islands 1,900 miles away across the Equator. The fleet expects to reach the fishing grounds in two weeks, and is scheduled to return September 22. The production goal is 6,200 tons of yellowfin, of which half will be exported to the U. S., the rest going to domestic markets.

2. From Salmon to Tuna

The Taiyo Refrigerated Mothership Company (G. Natsubori, President) purchased the freezer ship Saipan (3,496 tons) last Ocotber from the Columbia River Packers for $430,000. The yessel has been in dock at Hakodate. Before it is employed in the North Pacific salman fishery next year, the ship is expected to make three expeditions to southern waters as a tuna fleet mothership. All of the yellowfin taken are scheduled for delivery to Columbia River Packers.

For the tuna fishing operations, six 10-ton boats will be carried aboard the mothership, sailing around July 1. It is expected that 81 trips by the six catcher boats will produce 1,300 tons, and the intention is to carry through three cruises by next spring. As far as the amount to be exported and the price are concerned, the company denies it but it is believed that it will be 3,000 tons at $225-230 F.O.B., $290-300 C.I.F.

It appears that in purchasing this vessel for $430,000 the company got $210,000 in foreign exchange from the American Bank, supplied $170,000 from its own receipts and capital, and settled the $50,000 balance with a 6-months note.

3. Deep Sea Training Cruise

The vessel Umitaka Maru (750 tons), attached to the Tokyo Fisheries College, sailed from Tokyo on June 6 for the first deep sea training cruise in 14 years. The cruise will take 3 months, and 32 students of the College's Department of Fishing are aboard.

The voyage will take in Bristol Bay and Dutch Harbor in the Aleutians for crab and salmon; and Hawaii, the Solomons, and New Guinea for tuna fishing. The students will train with Loran, radar, and sonic fish detectors. The vessel is scheduled to return in the latter part of August.

4. Building Tuna Boats

Plans for the financing of fishery development in 1953 by the Fisheries Agency and the Development Bank include the construction of 15 large tuna boats including one in the 200-ton class, eight in the 300-ton class, one in the 320-ton class, and one in the 350-ton class. The total cost will be $3,257,000 of which $1,548,000 will be sought from the Development Bank.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Regarding the banks and financing mentioned above, our best information is that all financing is being done in Japan and the only government funds involved are Japanese government funds.

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Japanese to Build 18 Large Tuna Vessels

Applications have been filed with the Japanese Government for the construction of 18 large tuna vessels in 1953, states a U. S. Embassy dispatch from Tokyo. These vessels will average from 300 to 450 gross tons each. Some financial assistance is expected from Japanese government banking institutions.

The boats are intended for the more distant areas of the equatorial Pacific waters. Two tuna boats in the 400 gross ton class recently completed will be used as carriers for the salmon expedition now operating in the North Pacific. At the end of the salmon season in late August, the boats will shift to tuna fishing in the equatorial and adjacent southern waters.

The construction of large-sized tuna boats continues the trend, begun last year, for boats capable of exploring and fishing the more distant areas of the Central and South Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Albacore Reports

Glenn Martin, of Westgate-California Tuna, reports the albacore deliveries thus far have been moderately slow, averaging about 20 tons daily. This has been attributed to slow fishing and short loads from many boats. Several of the boats ordinarily good producers have been coming in with about one quarter of their capacity.

The fish generally speaking were averaging from nine to 11 pounds at the beginning of the season, but are now picking up in size with some going to around 40 pounds and up.

Boats reporting in with good catches included Tony Zarkos, San Diego, with the Renown, seven tons for about 11 days fishing. Henry Knight, Eureka, brought in eight and one half tons on the Madelyn; Carl Engberg, caught eight tons on the Mary Stuart, of Eureka; Louis Howard, of Eureka, came in with seven tons on the Gary Lee; and Edward Goodrich, Eureka, took six tons on the boat Lively.

Fishermen reporting in with good catches say that the big run which started the end of July off Todos Santos indicates the fishing will be at its usual peak (based on previous years) during August.

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Fishery Products Market Outlook

A fairly firm market for fishery products is predicted for the third quarter of 1953 in the current *Quarterly Outlook Report on Fishery Products*, issued by the Branch of Commercial Fisheries FWS. Heavy production in the fisheries during the period July through September is forecast, with some decline toward the close of the quarter.

Production of canned fishery products in cold storage will be accelerated during the quarter, but warehouse holdings of frozen fishery products will probably not reach as high a level as in the same period of 1952.

A high rate of general economic activity during the third quarter of 1953 is predicted in the report. Ample consumer income and expenditures are forecast. The heavy demand for food is expected to continue, with a good volume of sales in food markets and with retail food prices expected to be fairly stable.

The importation of fishery products will be heavy, but not quite as high as a year earlier, while exports will continue at a low level, probably about the same as in the third quarter of last year.

Holdings of frozen fishery products were about 8% below those of a year earlier, according to the latest reports available. Stocks are expected to remain below those of a year earlier during most of the quarter. Products held in largest volume were haddock fillets, halibut, ocean perch fillets, and cod fillets.

Stocks of canned fishery products were reported as relatively light, with market generally firm. However, the limited supply of raw material in several fisheries supplying the canning industry is expected to restrain production of most canned commodities so that packs will not exceed normal levels.

A fairly steady market is indicated for canned tuna, canned salmon, ocean perch, mackerel, butterfish, fresh and frozen salmon, canned sardines, and sea bass.

Among shellfish, the market is expected to be strong for fresh, frozen, and canned shrimp, and fairly firm for spiny lobsters and canned oysters.

Japanese Exports of Frozen Tuna, 1948-52

Total Japanese exports of frozen tuna (albacore, skipjack, and yellowfin) in 1952 amounted to 26,905 short tons, valued at $7,850,249 F.O.B. Japan (see table). This is an increase of 46 per cent in quantity and 49 per cent in value as compared to the 1951 exports of 18,386 short tons, valued at $5,260,807 F.O.B. Japan. Practically all of the tuna exports were shipped to the United States.

Albacore is the leading frozen tuna species shipped out of Japan and comprised 84 per cent of the shipments in 1952. Shipments of albacore have increased sharply in recent years—in 1949 only 1,306 short tons of albacore were exported, as compared with 22,711 tons in 1952.

The average price F.O.B. Japan of all frozen tuna exported from Japan in 1952 was $292 per short ton, an increase of 2 per cent above the $286 reported for 1951. This is the first price increase in the past five years—from 1948 through 1951 the price F.O.B. Japan had been steadily declining.

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Government Affairs

. . . *that affect fisheries*

Department of State

The Senate has confirmed the appointment of Samuel C. Waugh to be Assistant Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. He is a banker from Lincoln, Nebr., and has been active on committees of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce dealing with international economic problems.

W. C. Neville, Fisheries Attache in Tokyo, has made available through W. C. Herrington's office some general data on Japanese exports of fishery products in 1952 as follows:

"Export of Japanese fishery products in 1952 amounted to approximately $61,000,000 or 22% increase over 1951 ($50,000,000). These values represent 119,000 metric tons of products in 1952 as compared with 85,000 metric tons in 1951. Edible products represented 77% of the 1952 value, and non-edible the balance. In the former category, canned fish led in value ($15,000,000) followed by fresh or frozen fish ($10,000,000). In the non-edible category, fish oils led with a value of $7,500,000. Important individual items in both categories, in addition to fish oils, were canned tuna, frozen tuna, canned sardines, canned crabs, dried cuttlefish, and cultured pearls. About 58% of all fishery exports in 1952 were to the United States."

State Department Appropriations. The Senate Appropriations Committee reported the State Department appropriation bill for fiscal year 1954. The Committee, as the result of the great interest shown by Senator William F. Knowland (Calif.) and Senator Warren Magnuson (Wash.), both of whom are members of the Subcommittee handling the State Department appropriation, recommended the sum of $110,000 for the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission. This is an increase of approximately $50,000 above the amount available last year, and something more than that above the amount approved this year by the House. The bill still has to be approved by the Congress. In recommending this amount, the Committee report makes the following statement:

"The committee recommends $110,000 for the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission for the primary purpose of restocking the Gulf of Nicoya in Costa Rica with anchovettas. All stocks of this bait disappeared subsequent to the 'red tide.' These funds will enable the Commission to reseed the gulf which will greatly aid the American position in South America."

Tariff Commission

President Eisenhower has reappointed Edgar B. Brossard as Chairman of the Commission to serve until June 16, 1954. This one-year term is the customary period of appointment.

The nomination of Joseph E. Talbot to a full six-year term as a member of the U. S. Tariff Commission has been confirmed by the Senate. This still leaves one unfilled post on the Commission.

The Tariff Commission announced that pursuant to the application of the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, Inc., it would undertake an investigation under Section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, the "escape clause," of imports of groundfish fillets. As part of the investigation the Commission has ordered a public hearing, to commence on October 20.

Department of Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service

John L. Farley formally took up his duties as Director of the Fish and Wildlife Service, June 8, 1953.

Dr. John L. Kask, resigned as assistant director of the Service, effective July 7, to become Chairman of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada. He will report to his new post in Ottawa sometime later in the summer.

Exporatory Fishing and Gear Development Section:—Reports from the *John N. Cobb* on the offshore Alaska salmon research show a catch rate of 9 salmon per shackle (100 fathoms) of gill net was obtained in an area about 40 miles south of the Aleutian Island of Kanaga.

Most of the catch was red salmon, with some pinks also taken. These first results compare favorably with the rate of catches of the Japanese salmon expeditions in the North Pacific.

The Market News Section advises that the three Japanese North Pacific salmon fleets reached their destination 100 miles south of Kiska, and trial operations there were good. The over-all average catch rate was 1.66 fish per shackle of gear, with signs that the catch rates were improving. One fleet, with 39 catcher boats operating, had taken a total of 36,599 salmon; the second fleet, with 36 catchers, had a total of 30,118 fish; and the catch of the third fleet with 27 boats, was 29,275 salmon.

Economics and Cooperative Marketing Section.—Walter Stolting, the Assistant Chief, testified before the Interstate Commerce Commission regarding the Railway Express Agency's petition for increased rates and charges averaging about 25%.

The Commission was requested to deny the petition if it found no need for increased revenue. If need for increased revenue was found, the Commission was petitioned to place a greater burden on other types of traffic than fishery products.

American Samoa Offers Fish Cannery Lease

The Government of American Samoa offers for lease a fully equipped fish cannery in American Samoa. Bidders must be U.S. citizens or nationals, or if a corporation, 75% of its stock or interest must be held by U.S. citizens or nationals. The cannery facilities consist of 4 buildings (each about 200' x 50') and a fifth dormitory building on approximately 3½ acres of fenced land, two piers, modern equipment for hand-packing tuna and processing waste into fish meal, and cold-storage facilities. Estimated production capacity is 1,000 cases of canned tuna per day. Dock facilities and local labor supply are adequate, and standard utilities are installed. Proposed lease is for 5 years, with option to renew.

The U.S. Bureau of Customs has determined that under existing laws foreign-flag fishing vessels are not prohibited from landing in any port of American Samoa fresh or frozen fish taken on the high seas and U.S. vessels may land fish in American Samoa transferred on the high seas from a foreign-flag ship. Fish canned in American Samoa become the product of American Samoa and, under existing laws, may enter the United States duty free. A copy of formal invitation for bids and the proposed lease, including a list of the equipment in the cannery, may be obtained from the Director, Office of Territories, Interior Dept. Wash., D. C. Bids must be received in Washington by Sept. 14, 1953. —*Advertisement.*

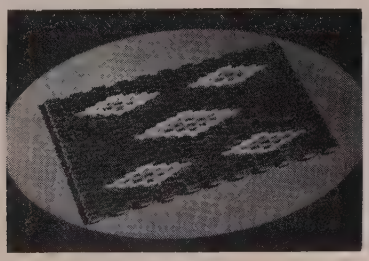
PROGRESS & PRODUCTION

Howe Scale's "Mechanoprint"

Companion to the well-known line of Howe scales, here is the new Howe Mechanoprint, a revolutionary development in mechanical weight recorders.

Built as an integral part of the Howe Tape-Drive Dial head, the Mechanoprint is fast and ruggedly designed. It has a minimum of working parts to assure the user of trouble-free operation and long life.

The manufacturers say that its simplicity and versatility make this model adaptable for many weight printing requirements. At your suppliers or write the Howe Scale Co., Rutland, Vermont.



Slip-Proof Mats

Corrugated mats made of especially compounded rubber links woven on 12 gauge spring steel wire provide sure footing, reduce slipping accidents and worker fatigue.

Particularly adapted for use where moisture, oils, animal fats, acids, chemicals, solvents and abrasives are apt to be on the floor, as the rubber resists deterioration. They are easy to clean and easy to handle, lay flat or roll up.

These mats provide positive underfoot protection on walking surfaces, loading platforms, washroom floors, elevators, cat walks, ramps, landings, approaches, etc.

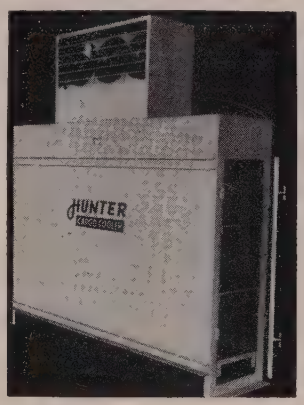
Available in any desired length and in widths up to 48 inches. For complete information or trial order, write to General Scientific Equipment Co., 2700 W. Huntingdon Street, Philadelphia 32, Pennsylvania.

First Aid Kit

A special 24-unit first aid kit for life boats now is available to meet new requirements of the United States Coast Guard for life boat equipment of ocean and coastal vessels.

Vessels must be equipped with certain listed items when they come up for their regular annual or initial inspections, with a final deadline of November 19, 1953.

Detailed information on MSA Kits is available from ship chandlers and from Mine Safety Appliances Company, Braddock, Thomas and Meade Streets, Pittsburgh 8, Pennsylvania.



Cargo Cooler with Dry Ice

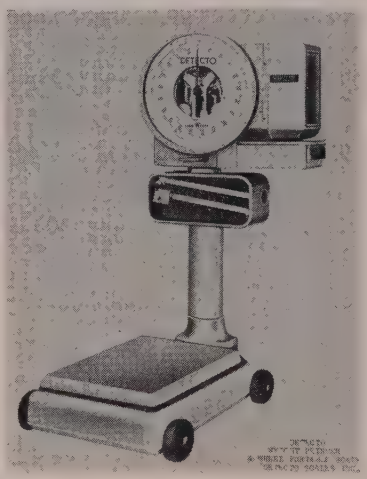
In test runs comparing four different methods of refrigeration between Florida and New Jersey, the outstanding performance was turned in by a Hunter Cargo Cooler of 1,100 pound (21 block) dry ice capacity.

This cooler uses dry ice as the refrigerant medium and a thermostatically controlled, forced air circulation system to provide highly uniform and effective refrigeration throughout all parts of a cargo.

Complete information on the Hunter Cargo Cooler and similar road tests with cargos of frozen fish and other products can be obtained from the Hunter Manufacturing Company, 1550 E. 17th St., Cleveland 14, Ohio.

Murphy Diesel Booklet

A new 48-page booklet gives detailed descriptions of engineering design features to look for in diesel engines. In addition, ratings and descriptions of Murphy Diesel models are presented, along with 19 pages of photographs of typical installations. Copies available without charge from Murphy Diesel Company, 5317 W. Burnham St., Milwaukee 14, Wisconsin.



Weight Printer Scale

The Detecto Weight Printer Scale shown above puts all weighing records in print—provides industry with a dependable means of stopping losses before they can occur.

By delegating the entire job of weight recording to the precision accuracy of this scale, the opportunity for human error in reading the dial chart or in recording that reading no longer exists. No special knowledge required to operate. Wide range of ticket sizes printable. For further information write Detecto Scales, Inc., 540 Park Ave., Brooklyn 5, N. Y.

"Armorbelt" Conveyors

A new development in metal belt conveyors is made by the M-H Standard Company, 513 Communipaw Ave., Jersey City 4, N. J.

"Armorbelt" conveyors can carry loads ranging from a few ounces up to 16 tons and will resist wear, heat, cold, high impact, oils, etc.

Power requirements are kept to an absolute minimum by having the entire belt run on ball bearings.

Cruise Report

WITH THE OREGON Down the Gulf

By STEWART SPRINGER

THE OREGON left Pascagoula, Miss., on April 9, 1953, and completed the cruise on June 20, 1953. Port calls were made at Pensacola, Panama City, and Key West, Florida, to get supplies and to pick up replacements of gear.

The weather throughout most of the cruise was unfavorable and relatively few schools of tuna were sighted. Contact was made with several small schools of blackfin tuna and white skipjack in the Straits of Florida and only a few small tuna were caught from each school. The poor catch was probably due chiefly to the small number of tuna encountered but some minor modifications of gear and methods can be expected to give better results.

Good tuna bait fishes of several species were found in the Florida Keys area and around the islands of the Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama coasts. Adequate quantities were taken at night with a new type of lift net designed specially for the purpose. Lift net fishing has the advantages of requiring less labor, of requiring less expensive gear, and of delivering the bait to the tanks in much better condition than methods requiring use of receivers.

The "Fischlupe" (electronic fish finder) was used to examine suitable bottom for snappers toward the end of the cruise. The results were promising.

Tuna Bait Results

During April the *Oregon* worked along the west coast of Florida as far as Key West in search of suitable tuna bait. The Lampara type bait seine tried by the crew proved unsatisfactory for species of *Harengula* (razorbellies) until a new floor of small mesh was put in. Subsequently both *Harengula* and *Opisthonema* (thread herrings or hairy backs) were tried on fish in the Straits of Florida and found unsatisfactory because of their tendency to rush away from the boat and to sound.

In May the *Oregon* worked in the Straits of Florida, made a brief run south of the Isle of Pines in the northwestern Caribbean, and fished for bait in the vicinity of the Florida Keys with a lift net. The lift net, a specially designed model, was very successful in getting bait. A report on this is being prepared.

The bait taken with the lift net in the keys was chiefly the majua, also a species of anchovy not yet identified, and small Sardinella anchovia. These appear to be good bait fish. Thread herrings and razorbellies were also taken but were discarded.

After the middle of June, bait was taken in adequate quantity with the lift net near the outside beaches of Chandeleur Island, Louisiana, Horn Island, Mississippi, and Petit Bois Island, Alabama. This bait was chiefly a species of anchovy not yet identified. It appeared to have excellent behavior characteristics as bait and lived well in tanks.

Anchovies of this or a similar species taken in the Florida Keys lived in the *Oregon* bait tank for 47 days before use.

Tuna Schools Scarce

Relatively few schools of tuna were seen in the Florida Straits or south of Cuba during the few days of good fishing weather. Between 75 and 100 tuna were taken, all small, under 10 pounds, about half blackfin and half white skipjack. Only one blackfin was taken on trolling lines during the entire cruise although trolling lines were used at all times when traveling.

A relatively large number of little tuna were taken during travel over the continental shelf, but deep water trolling catches other than the single blackfin tuna consisted of dolphin, wahoo, and barracuda. No porpoises were seen offshore or near the small tuna schools in the Straits of Florida or south of Cuba but birds were working over most of them.

Most of the tuna were taken on May 9 forty to sixty miles north of Havana. The ratio of fish caught to strikes was low, indicating probably that the squids and poles were not right for the size fish present. Some larger fish were present but deep and would not rise to the squids. A number of other schools were fished with poor success.

One school of tuna, about 30 fish and probably yellowfins weighing over 25 pounds, were found in company with a pair of whale sharks off Mobile over a depth of 600 fathoms on June 11. They were feeding on clouds of small bait fish accompanying the whale sharks and would not take the *Oregon's* bait except at too great a distance from the stern for fishing.

Snapper Fishing with "Fischlupe"

On several occasions the *Oregon* moved in from deep water after dark to anchor on the continental shelf, passing over rocky places or lumps suitable for snappers. Good correlations of trial handline catches were found with indications of fish on the Fischlupe. Conversely, no fish or few fish were hooked over good appearing rocky bottom where the Fischlupe failed to show fish.

One spectacular showing on the Fischlupe appeared during the night and was noted by the watch while the *Oregon* was at anchor. Snapper handlines were tried immediately and catches were always made before the leads hit bottom and continued until the shoal of fish, as indicated by the Fischlupe, moved away. Then catches stopped.

We were not able to predict the fish sizes from the Fischlupe indications and we were uncertain about interpretation of some indications which may have resulted from bottom growth. More experience with the instrument might be expected to give better results.

Indications of fish in deep water were noted many times on the Fischlupe but in most cases fishing was not attempted because of gear limitations, and positive correlation of indications with fish caught on hook and line were made only for red snappers. Indications that we were unable to interpret at all were fairly frequent. For example, a "false bottom" appeared at 180 fathoms where the depth was approximately 600 fathoms and above this "false bottom," between 80 and 150 fathoms, were scattered indications with about half the intensity of usual fish showings. *

Mr. Springer is Chief of the Gulf Fisheries Exploration and Gear Research, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Pascagoula, Mississippi.

TABLE 3.—Percentage of Households, Regionally and for the United States, that Consumed Various Types of Fishery Products During the Period of One Year Preceding October 1951.

	North-East Percent	North-Central Percent	South Percent	West Percent	U.S. Percent
FISH:					
Frozen	51.8	62.2	42.9	51.9	52.2
Fresh	76.4	62.7	71.0	71.1	70.0
Canned	79.4	79.9	71.5	83.2	77.7
Cured	29.1	21.0	9.9	23.3	20.3
SHELLFISH:					
Frozen	19.4	22.7	14.3	23.6	19.4
Fresh	35.5	18.4	24.7	27.6	26.2
Canned	29.8	17.2	10.8	29.8	20.4

Source: Fish and Wildlife Service.

Domestic Market

(Continued from page 11)

Another finding of this survey was that consumers like frozen fish mainly because of its ease of preparation; whereas, taste was most frequently mentioned as the reason for liking fresh fish. From this, it can be deduced that, to accomplish the most in expanding the frozen fish market, the quality of frozen fish must be improved so the flavor will be as close as possible to the taste of fresh fish.

From other questions asked, it appears that the chief reason why present consumers of frozen fish do not serve this product more often was satiation. This was one of the many indications that, in order to increase demand, quality factors rather than price must be stressed to market more frozen fish. This might apply as well to other fishery food products.

Consumer Information Needed

Co-existent with the increased use of frozen foods is the development of the breaded products, pre-cooked products, ready-to-heat dinners, etc. This survey explored the market possibilities for prepared fishery products. In all areas, a majority of those respondents who had bought breaded frozen fish or shellfish products liked those products.

Some interest was manifested in the purchase of a complete frozen fish or shellfish dinner containing fish or shellfish, potatoes and vegetables in a ready-to-heat container. Although a minority indicated they would like such a product, sufficient interest was expressed to warrant further study by the industry.

Questions were asked as to the adequacy of various kinds of information given on the package wrapper. A desire for more information was found throughout the country for recipes and nutritive information. In regard to the latter, the industry might stress the low caloric content of fish and shellfish since more people than ever before are now aware of the importance of keeping weight normal.

The majority of homemakers reported that they only fry fish. Recipes that include broiling, baking, and boiling should be introduced via the package wrapper, in addition to the standard frying recipes. Since less than half of those interviewed responded that the overwrap had enough information on recipes, this indicates a desire for information on a diversity of ways to prepare fish.

There are many more points of information that can be gained from this survey. However, this article only attempts to show fishery market research as a pathfinder for promotional programs. Additional market research concentrated on fishery products other than those emphasized in the survey is needed; also, the effect of income on spending for fishery products should not be overlooked.

Data developed from the FWS survey show interesting comparisons between canned tuna and canned salmon in relation to income. Table 4 shows there are substantial increases in the number of households consuming tuna as income moves upward.

By "elastic demand" is meant the tendency for purchases of canned tuna to increase with increases in family income. In general, there are substantial increases in the number of households consuming tuna as income moves upward. It may thus be concluded that domestic tuna consumption would decrease if family incomes decline.

Family Incomes Control Purchases

Among the households consuming canned salmon, the income effect is markedly different from canned tuna. For canned salmon there is a high level of use even in the low income brackets. The demand for salmon is relatively inelastic through most of the income range. It should also be pointed out in this connection that these replies are greatly influenced by users of pink salmon, a lower priced salmon product.

In addition to the household market, the restaurant and institution trade is important as a source of increasing the demand for fish. Consumers are buying more of their meals in restaurants than ever before.

Usually, in order to change customers' eating habits, a long-range program is required. Spectacular progress should not be expected immediately from market expansion work if lasting results are desired.

The consumer's requirements for food are individually limited. For the main dish of most meals, the choice is made between fish, meat, poultry, or dairy products. To persuade consumers to choose fish more often will take the skill and continuing cooperation of everyone concerned with the progress of the fishing industry. ★

TABLE 4.—Number and Per Cent of Canned Fish Consumers Using Tuna and Salmon, by Income Groups, During the Period of One Year Preceding October, 1951.

Income Group	Canned Fish Consumers	Canned Tuna Number	Canned Tuna Percent	Canned Salmon Number	Canned Salmon Percent
Under $2,000	219	67	30.7	137	62.6
$2,000 to $2,999	351	186	53.0	222	63.2
$3,000 to $3,999	312	195	62.5	201	64.4
$4,000 to $4,999	180	122	67.8	118	65.6
$5,000 to $7,499	106	82	77.4	57	53.8
$7,500—over	55	43	78.1	38	69.1
Refused to give income; Don't know, etc.	699	375	53.6	434	62.1
TOTAL	1922	1070	55.7	1207	62.9

Source: Fish and Wildlife Service.

NOTES from NORWAY

By R . T. WHITELEATHER

EDITOR'S NOTE: These are interesting sections of a letter recently received from Mr. Whiteleather, who is assistant chief, Branch of Commercial Fisheries, Fish and Wildlife Service, Washington, D. C. He recently returned from a trip investigating the Norwegian frozen fillet industry.

IN traveling along the coastline of Norway I occasionally came into contact with some of the freezer operators who are handling tuna. So, while tuna information was entirely incidental to the main purpose of my trip, some information rubbed off on me. I can tell you of these observations for what they may be worth.

The tuna fishery in Norway is a relatively new undertaking, especially since expansion of the industry to a sizable scale has developed only within the last three or four years. The species taken in waters along the central coast of Norway are the large bluefin tuna which appear to run from 150 to 250 pounds each.

The Norwegians have been very successful in devising a purse seine for taking these fish and this gear accounts for practically all of the catch. Last year, I believe, the catch was in the neighborhood of 25 million pounds. Plans are underway to increase the catch in accordance with market demands. The fish are headed and gutted. Some are frozen and placed in refrigerated storage awaiting shipment to various assembly points for export by boat.

Half or more of the tuna are heavily iced and shipped by rail from Bergen to Italy. The principal market, and if I understand correctly, practically the only market at the present time for Norwegian bluefin is in Italy, where they are canned. As far as I know they are not canned to any extent in Norway. The business with Italy is based on trade agreements whereby Norway imports certain Italian commodities on a reciprocal basis.

Although I was not in Norway during the tuna season I observed a few tuna in storage which appeared to be first-class in quality. Norwegians have good freezing facilities along the coast line and are making considerable effort to enlarge and improve them in so far as low temperature storage rooms are concerned.

For example, one large freezer at Trondheim was a 3500 ton capacity which is used both for the storage of fish and meat as well as other food products. A new freezer at Bergen has been completed recently with a capacity of 12,000 tons. Most of the space in this freezer is used for herring and fish fillet storage although it appears that space can be made available for handling of tuna exports.

Shipments of frozen tuna from Norway are handled almost exclusively by the export association Norsk Frossenfisk, with head offices in Oslo. Nearly all of the frozen fish for export, regardless of species, moves through this Association. *

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Japanese Export Plans

JAPANESE exporters of canned tuna are reportedly sponsoring a bill "for the promotion of canned tuna and skipjack exports" based on the contention that greater profits accrue from the export of canned as compared to frozen tuna. The bill has been introduced in the diet and has created a furore in Japanese tuna circles, according to a U. S. Embassy dispatch from Tokyo. Exporters of frozen tuna are, of course, aroused and have held meetings to organize strong opposition to the bill. Exporters of frozen tuna are attempting to seek the support of tuna and skipjack fishermen organizations in opposing the bill.

An important official of the Japanese Canners Association voiced personal opposition to the bill on the ground that it condones unfair trade practices within the tuna industry. This is significant because the bill obviously intends to favor exports of canned over frozen tuna, and hence should benefit the canners who are not direct exporters. Some individuals in tuna groups believe the bill is in violation of Japan's fair trade regulations.

The bill indicated that considerable interest is being evinced in the Japanese tuna industry at home as well as abroad over exports of tuna products. Canners of tuna and exporters of frozen tuna are in brisk competition for fish, with canners forcing higher bids on ex-vessel purchases. In view of the continued strong demand from United States buyers, especially for frozen tuna and to a less extent the canned product, Japanese firms are presently enjoying "a seller's market." Prospects are that it will continue in July and extend throughout the summer yellowfin season.

An article in the June 20 issue of *Nippon Times* points out:

". . . the backers of this bill contend that the best interests of Japan will be served by exporting tuna as a finished product—canned—rather than in its unprocessed state to feed American canneries. It is argued that Japan's cannery facilities will be expanded and more employment will be given workers, if the export of frozen tuna is curtailed. And in what they believe to be the "clincher" to their arguments, they naively suggest that the continued export of unprocessed tuna would mean Japan's tacit recognition and supine acceptance of a colonial status.

"Apparently, it has not occurred to the proponents of this measure that neither the United States nor Australia ever considered it below their dignity as a sovereign nation to export raw cotton and wool to Japan. Surely the mere fact that a nation is an exporter of raw or semi-processed materials does not make it a colony which is being ruthlessly exploited.

"Now, one of the rulers of marketing and of trade is that the seller keeps himself in close touch with and adjusts his products to meet the needs and desires of the buyer. Japan has been exporting tuna products to the United States, our sole customer, over a long period. And that export has been in the form of both canned and frozen—in varying proportions because our customer wants it that way.

"It is true, of course, that we stand to make a greater gain by selling processed rather than raw tuna. But we cannot have our cake and eat it too. It is not difficult to imagine what would happen if we suddenly decided to curb our export of frozen tuna and to concentrate on the sale of canned tuna. For one thing the American tuna packing industry will come out with a concerted drive to raise the present high tariff on canned tuna and to restrict its import. For another it will give great impetus to our chief competitors, Peru and the Pacific coast fishermen, to expand their operations and in this they will have the aid of the packers so that the present heavy demands for unprocessed tuna can be met. Japan will lose her market not only for canned but frozen tuna as well. In short there will not be any cake at all for her.

"We must realize that the phenomenal growth of the consumer demand for tuna products in the United States —estimated at more than 10 million cases this year—has been the result of a widespread publicity campaign carried out by the American tuna industry. The American taste for tuna is actually being cultivated at a cost of millions of dollars by the tuna packers there. They are doubtlessly willing to share its results—but not at the expense of their being shut out by a flood of Japanese canned tuna. The desire of the Japanese canners to expand is, of course, understandable and there are many potential markets other than the U. S. which could be cultivated.

"We hope that the sponsors of this move will realize their shortsightedness. Certainly the interests of the Japanese tuna fishermen deem that this proposed bill be quashed, for if this measure goes through they will be at the complete mercy of the canneries.

"Japan is trying to expand her export at a time when there are forces at play abroad to raise tariff barriers. At such a time, it would be suicidal for any part of our industry to take action which would only encourage a move toward the erection of tariff walls. The whole problem of trade expansion is difficult enough without our making it any tougher." *

British Columbia Hunts Tuna

Once again the B.C. Fisheries Department patrol boats will search offcoast waters for the elusive tuna which three years ago disappeared from the British Columbia fishery. In the years from 1948 to 1950, more than 2,000,000 lbs. of albacore tuna were caught annually west of Vancouver Island. Since then the only tuna landed here has been caught off Oregon and California.

The "Laurier," "Kitimat" and "Howay" have been fitted with tuna gear and will keep a constant lookout during regular off-shore patrols. They will maintain contact with the Research Board and Fisheries Department and location of schools of tuna will be broadcast on the fishermen's wave band.

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(Continued from page 8)

A resolution to do just that, easily passed the House by a voice vote. No opposition was expected in the Senate at press time. The bill doesn't propose any changes in classifications or rates of duty. Just brings customs laws a little closer to actual business requirements.

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TROUT BILL PASSED?--Senate passed without a dissent S.2033, introduced by Senator Henry C. Dworshak, (R.Idaho) to protect the American trout producer from a Danish and Japanese species of trout now being imported and sold domestically as American trout.

The bill doesn't call for a duty but provides that all imported trout species, except lake trout from Canada, be labelled in type not smaller than 20 point showing the country of origin and the species of trout. The bill covers chars, which are also a species of trout.

This would hit mainly imports from Denmark and Japan now estimated at around $10,000,000 yearly. American trout producers do a business estimated at around this figure annually.

Canadian trout were exempted on the ground they are on a par qualitywise with American trout--and following a protest by Canadian producers.

The bill was expected to have just as easy sailing in the House by the time we went to press.

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TIGHTER MEXICAN FISHING LAWS.--Look for tighter Mexican fishing laws up for consideration as soon as the next Mexican Congress convenes. Mexican maritime and fishery circles believe their fishing laws are deficient and urgently need revision, according to sources here.

This past December, the Mexican Secretary of the Navy ordered a draft of a new law to be put before the new Congress. Inadequacy of present law to curb fishing without a license in Mexican waters is believed to give the proposed legislation new impetus.

According to Mexican reports, the recent fines imposed on U.S. shrimp-fishing boats arrested in Mexican waters off Campache and Tuxpan are thought low. The Mexican explanation was that greater fines could not be imposed because Mexican fishing law did not look forward to foreign operations in Mexican waters. No penal sentence is possible for such cases, either.

The maximum fine under Mexican law is $578 (5,000 pesos). A first offense is only $289 (2,500 pesos). However, large catches on several of the vessels were seized and sold, and the proceeds turned over to the Federal Revenue Office. The amount of the sale was not credited towards the fines.

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OPPOSITION GROWING.--The American Seafood Distributors Association, an importers and distributors organization, now reports it has 120 members.

The group, formed this May with a permanent counsel in Washington, is to combat higher protective tariffs on imported fish. Initially an

Eastern group, it now includes in its membership Wilbur-Ellis Co., and Reinke & Amende, both prominent West Coast distributors.

First of its targets will be the Tariff Commission investigation of groundfish fillets, hearings in which are set for October 20 in Washington.

The Tariff Commission begun the investigation June 16 in response to a petition by the Massachusetts Fisheries Association, Inc., and other Eastern seaboard fishing interests.

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TUNA TOPS.--Most valuable canned fish in 1952 was tuna--accounting for about one-third of the value of all fish canned in that year.

More than 815 million pounds of canned fishery products were produced last year, valued at about $306 million to packers. Canned tuna was valued at $113 million. Next valuable fish product was canned salmon at $98 million, and sardines at $22 million.

California and Alaska accounted for about 57 per cent of the total value of canned fishery products. Canned products were packed in 445 plants in 25 States, Alaska and Hawaii.

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JAPAN'S QUOTAS.--The Japanese Fisheries Agency has proposed the following export quotas for tuna for the fiscal year April 1, 1953 to March 31, 1954:

Frozen Tuna	36,000 short tons
Canned Tuna	1,500,000 cases

The Japanese industry and government agencies are discussing this proposal, but no decision has been made to date.

During the previous fiscal year the quota on frozen tuna was 21,000 short tons and on canned tuna the quota was 1,150,000 cases.

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PANAMA'S TERRITORIAL WATERS.--Panamanian Resolution No. 42 which freed from confiscation the U.S. tuna vessel "Star Crest," also contained a statement regarding territorial waters. An old convention between the United States and Panama for the prevention of smuggling alcoholic liquors established the three-mile limit as the extent of Panama's territorial waters. However, it is now pointed out that this was agreed upon during the famous prohibition era in the United States ". . . and that it has lost all effect by removal of this basis." Further, the resolution continues: "In the present epoch all countries of the world consider that the continental submarine shelf, and consequently the waters that cover it, form part of their territory and is under their sovereign jurisdiction."

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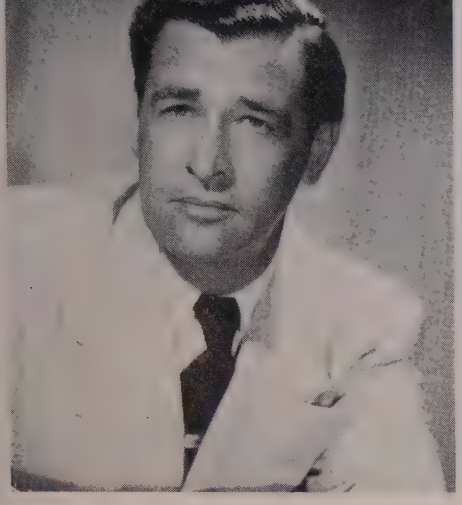
FISH STOCKS.--The Department of Agriculture reports that frozen fish and shellfish stored totaled 109 million pounds on May 1. Cured fishery products stored totaled 17 million pounds. Total stores of 126 million pounds compares with 137 million on hand in March and 131 million this time last year.



Phil Bertram

Bertram Back with Van Camp

Phil Bertram, formerly assistant to advertising manager Gordon Curtis, of the Van Camp Sea Food Company, Inc., Terminal Island, California, is back with this firm as assistant to fleet manager Henry Olsen at the San Diego plant.

Bertram resigned from the Van Camp organization in December, 1951, to become general manager and substitute announcer for radio news caster Sam Hayes. After a year there, he handled public relations for a firm in New Jersey. He returned to the Van Camp organization on May 11, and was joined by his family on the West Coast June 7.

Prior to associations in the commercial fishing industry, Bertram was connected with radio stations in San Diego, did considerable public relations work, and contributed articles as a staff member of this publication. Thus experienced in radio, fishing, and publishing circles, Phil is welcomed back to Southern California.

Japanese Exports of Fishery Products, 1952

Japanese exports of fishery products in 1952 totaled approximately 119,000 metric tons, valued at $61 million, reports a recent dispatch from the U. S. Embassy at Tokyo. This is an increase of 14% in volume and 22% in value compared with 1951 exports of 85,000 metric tons, valued at $50,000,000.

Edible fishery products comprised 77% of the 1952 value of total Japanese exports and nonedible products the balance. Of the edible products, canned fish was the leading item (U.S.$10 million). In the nonedible category, fish oils led with a value of $7.5 million. Additional important individual items in both categories included canned tuna, frozen tuna, canned sardines, canned crabs, dried cuttlefish, and cultured pearls.

About 58% of all Japanese fishery exports in 1952 were shipped to the United States.

Van Camp News

The San Diego plant of Van Camp Sea Food Company, Inc., reports that to date no exceptionally big catches of albacore are coming in. There are plenty of fish according to reports from the skippers of the jib boat fleet. Water temperatures are considered ideal for albacore fishing: 62 to 68 degrees, and all other signs point to some good fishing.

There seems to be a lot of boats at the fishing banks, but most skippers report they have to travel farther than normal to pick up fish. Some boats have ranged from 150 to 175 miles south of Guadalupe Islands for the fish. All told, it has been estimated there are in the neighborhood of 2,000 boats presently fishing for albacore. Many of these, of course, are from northern ports and Alaskan waters.

It has been reported that scattered fish have been sighted southeast of San Clemente, but not in quantities sufficient to entice the commercial fishermen although sportfishing boats are picking up enough in this vicinity to keep their passengers interested.

To date, only two or three good catches have reported to the Van Camp docks. On July 15, the Quiz Kid, skippered by Wendell White of San Diego, reported in with a load of 11 tons. Another, the Dante, skippered by Frank San Fillippi, delivered a catch of 14 tons. Several other boats came in with loads of five to 10 tons each.

* * *

No casualties or accidents have been reported so far this season. The Treasure Island III, of San Francisco, went on the beach at Cape Colonett, but was recovered with what was reported as only minor damage.

* * *

This magazine, along with Van Camp's and fellow fishermen, join in sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. Ted Bean, owner of the Coho II, of Benecia, California, at the loss of their four-year-old son.

The youngster, while playing tag with friends aboard his father's boat tied in the San Diego harbor, apparently bumped his head and fell overboard. Some time later when he was missed, the body was recovered by a San Diego Harbor Department diver. A small bump on the child's head presumably was caused by hitting against something aboard the vessel.

* * *

Phil Bertram, of Van Camp's, reports that catches to date are running at just about what is considered normal for this time of the season. This is about 50 to 100 tons daily, with most of the fish about average size.

Preserved Whale Tour

The famous "Mrs. Haroy," an embalmed 70-ton fin whale seen by some 3,500,000 Europeans, arrived in Brooklyn, N. Y., for an extended tour of the United States.

The huge "Mrs. Haroy" was accompanied by "Miss Asserbo," a Danish dwarf shrew mouse, said to be the smallest mammal in the world. First shown in New York City, loaded on a specially built railway car, the exhibit will be shown throughout the U.S.

Preservation of the 75-foot long "Mrs. Haroy" by means of a special fluid has been hailed by European Zoologists as an outstanding scientific feat.

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The GLOBE

An International News File Compiled from FOREIGN REPORTS

Canada.—A plan to assist fishermen against abnormal capital losses, agreed upon by the Canadian Parliament, is to be known as the Fishermen's Indemnity and Loan Plan. It would insure the fisherman's boat and its fixed equipment up to a maximum value of $7,500 for a premium of 1% of the appraised value. It provides for a deductible amount, to cover minor damage, as is common with auto insurance.

The Canadian Government also is planning to insure lobster traps on an experimental basis. This might be the start of a far-reaching gear insurance program if found feasible.

Chile.—Annual credits of $4 million to fisheries and fish-processing companies are to be granted for a period of five years by the Industrial Credit Bank, Santiago, Chile, to modernize that country's fishing industry. New cold-storage plants are to be constructed, and improvements and expansion carried out on fishing ports and equipment.

Great Britain.—Foreign Office announced that the Russian Government has agreed to extend the fishing agreement between the two countries for another year. This pact, which has been in force since 1930, allows British trawlers to fish up to within three miles of the Russian White Sea coast instead of the 12-mile limit imposed on all other countries. Previously Russia had announced an intention to terminate the agreement, which would have been a serious loss to British fishing interests.

Panama.—The U. S. tuna vessel Star Crest, confiscated in June, was freed from confiscation in July by Panamanian resolution No. 43. The fine of $2,500 against the vessel's master was confirmed. The resolution stated the vessel would not be confiscated on this occasion because (A) The owners and master had already been fined, (B) No record existed of previous violations of Panamanian law by the vessel, (C) Doubt existed as to the Post- Captain's confiscatory authority.

The resolution warned that any future similar violations by the vessel would result in her confiscation. Soon as released the vessel left for its home port, San Diego, California.

Guam and American Samoa.—Foreign-flag vessels engaged in certain fishery operations are permitted to land their products at Guam and American Samoa. This opinion was issued by the Bureau of Customs, Treasury Department.

The Bureau also was asked about the dutiable status of fish when landed at a port of the United States after the fish (products of a Japanese fishery) are discharged at Guam or American Samoa from a Japanese fishing vessel coming from the high seas. The Bureau states that fish landed in Guam or American Samoa by a Japanese vessel and then transshipped to any port in U. S. customs territory would be subject to customs treatment, including rates of duty, as though the importations were made directly from Japan. Such shipments would also be subject to applicable tariff quotas.

Guaymas, Mexico.—The Guaymas shrimp fishery improved considerably the last few months as the 1952-53 fishing season ended, and boat operators are optimistic over prospects for the next season starting in October.

The shrimp fishing fleet did most of its winter fishing 1,500 miles away from Guaymas—off the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The total catch of around 2,000 metric tons is somewhat less than the previous season's catch. However, prices in the United States, to which most of the shrimp are exported, have been so high that operators have done well. Now the Fishermen's Cooperatives, through which all the crews are hired, are pressing to get a price increase and asking boat owners for a flat 15% of the value of all shrimp landed.

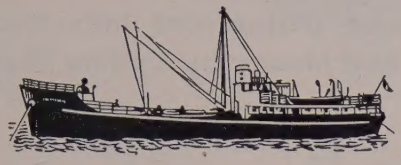
Japan.—The Japanese tuna industry is agitated by the proposed bill which would favor the exportation of canned tuna rather than frozen tuna. The original bill was concerned with "the promotion of canned tuna and skipjack exports." This aroused such protest from the frozen-tuna interests, that an amendment has been submited which renames the bill, "A bill for the Promotion of Exports of Processed Aquatic Products." Exporters and canners want the government to apply a quota on frozen tuna. Exporters of frozen tuna (conscious of their numerical weakness) are protesting against the bill and opposing any proposed quota on this product.

Japan.—The freezership Saipan, purchased by a Japanese firm in October 1952 from a United States firm, is expected to make three expeditions to Southern waters as a tuna-fleet mothership this fall and winter. The yellowfin tuna taken in these operations are scheduled for delivery to the former owner in the United States, according to a Japanese News report. The Saipan will carry six 10-ton catcher boats which are expected to make 81 trips and produce 1,300 metric tons of tuna. The three cruises will be completed by spring, and then plans call for using the Saipan in the North Pacific salmon fishery in 1954.

Mexico.—The recent fines imposed upon United States shrimp-fishing vessels arrested in Mexican waters off Campeche and Tuxpan were imposed solely for the lack of a license to fish in Mexican waters. The maximum fine is 5,000 pesos (U.S. $587); these first offenders were fined half that. However, the large shrimp catches of several of the vessels were seized and sold, the proceeds retained with no deduction in fines.

CIA. MARITIMA,

INDUSTRIAL y MERCANTIL, S.A.



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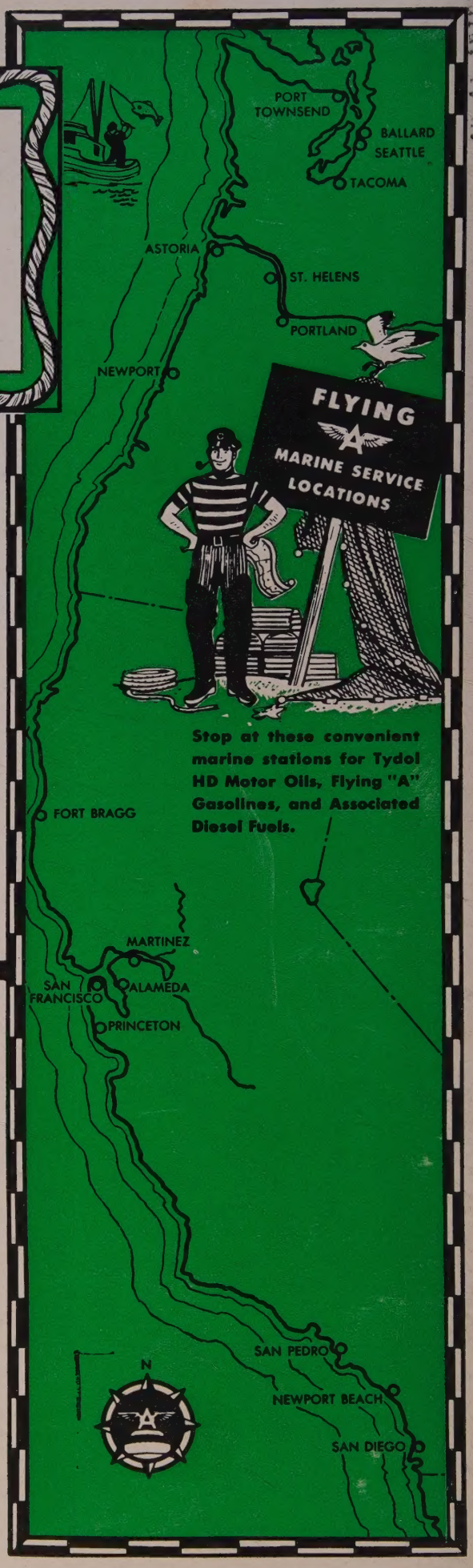

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